Elastase levels and activity are increased in dystrophic muscle and impair myoblast cell survival, proliferation and differentiation

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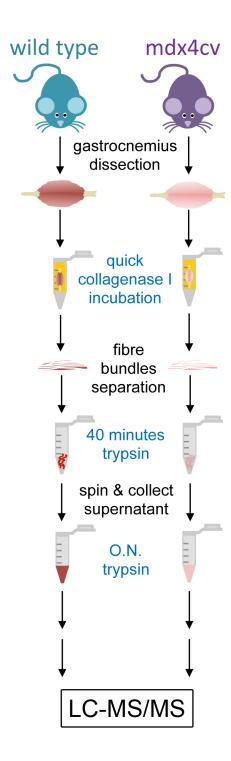
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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

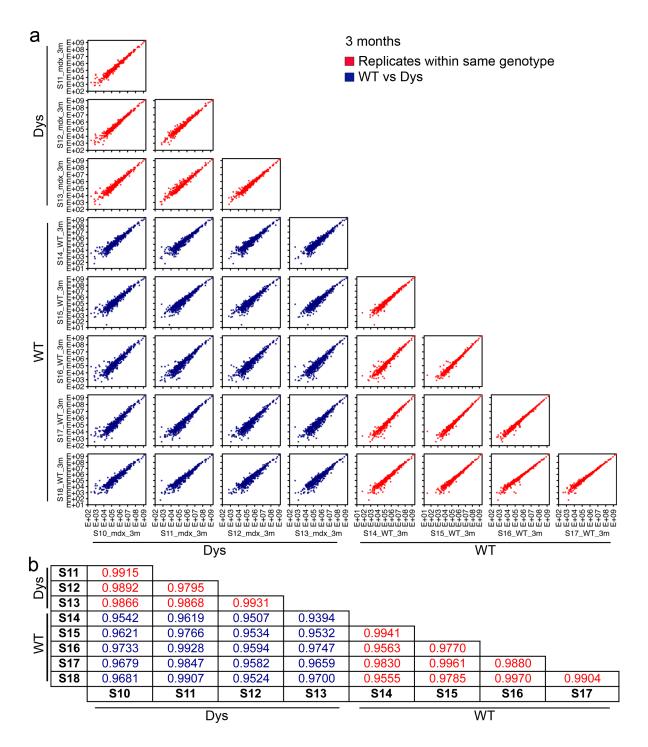
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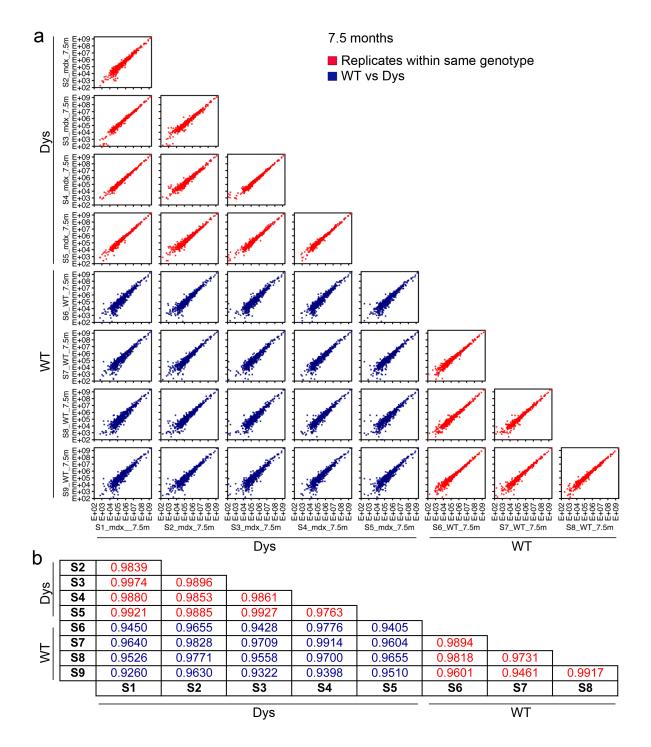


<u>Supplementary Figure S1</u>: Schematic diagram of the sample preparation workflow prior to processing for mass spectrometry.



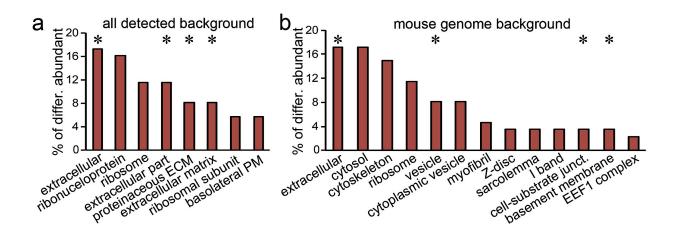
Supplementary Figure S2: Quality control of proteomics data for the 3 months age group. a)

Correlation matrix for all samples (wild type and dystrophic) collected from 3 month-old mice. **b)**Correlation coefficients of the plots shown in (a). Scatter plots and correlation coefficients for replicates within the same genotype (wild type versus wild type and dystrophic versus dystrophic) are shown in red while scatter plots and correlation coefficients for wild type replicates versus dystrophic replicates are shown in blue.

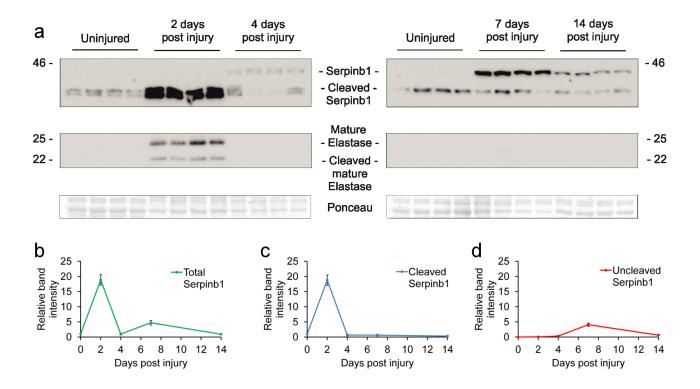


Supplementary Figure S3: Quality control of proteomics data for the 7.5 months age group.

- a) Correlation matrix for all samples (wild type and dystrophic) collected from 7.5 month-old mice.
- **b)** Correlation coefficients of the plots shown in (a). Scatter plots and correlation coefficients for replicates within the same genotype (wild type versus wild type and dystrophic versus dystrophic) are shown in red while scatter plots and correlation coefficients for wild type replicates versus dystrophic replicates are shown in blue.



<u>Supplementary Figure S4</u>: The proteomics method developed enriches muscle sample preparations with extracellular proteins. a-b) Mapping of all proteins found differentially abundant between wild type and dystrophic muscle to the GO category *Cellular Component* using DAVID (https://david.ncifcrf.gov/) and the list of all detected proteins (a) or the mouse genome (b) as background list. Asterisks indicate GO terms that contain extracellular proteins.

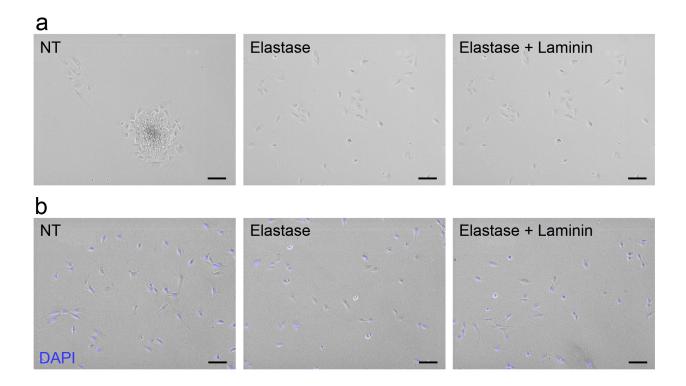


injury. a) Western blot analysis of a muscle injury/regeneration time course. Due to the large number of samples, the four time points post-injury were split in two gels and the uninjured time

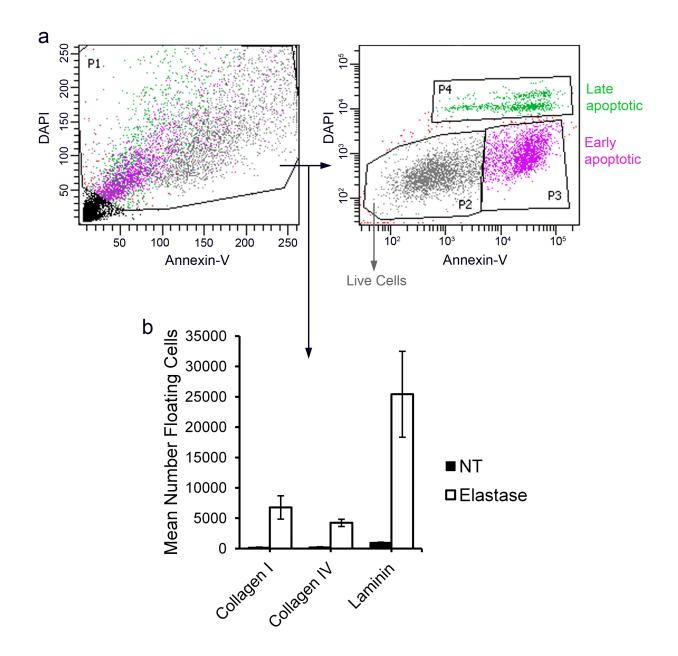
Supplementary Figure S5: Elastase and Serpinb1a levels are regulated during acute muscle

point repeated on both gels for normalization. **b-d)** Quantification of (a) via densitometry image analysis (using ImageJ), specifically: (b) is a quantitation of the 42 kDa band (uncleaved Serpinb1a) + the 38 kDa band (cleaved Serpinb1a), (c) is a quantitation of only the 38 kDa band;

(d) is a quantitation of only the 42 kDa band.



Supplementary Figure S6: Elastase-degraded laminin is not toxic to myoblasts grown in suspension. a) C2C12 myoblats were detached and resuspended in growth medium with/without the addition of elastase (0.6 U/mL) alone or elastase and laminin (50 μg/mL) as indicated. After 24 h culture in suspension in a humidified incubator (20% O₂, 5% CO₂) cells were plated on uncoated plates to test for cell viability. Non-treated cells (NT) had aggregated during the 24 hours in suspension while cells cultured in the presence of elastase (with or without laminin) had aggregated less. b) C2C12 myoblasts were cultured for 24 h as in (a) then centrifuged, resuspended in trypsin-EDTA 0.5% for 10 minutes at 37 °C, centrifuged again, resuspended in growth medium and plated to test for cell viability. No difference in cell numbers were observed between non treated cells and cells treated with elastase or elastase + laminin. Representative images from three independent experiments are shown. Scale bars are 100 μm.



Supplementary Figure S7: Flow Cytometry analysis of the elastase-induced detached cell population. a) Gating scheme used to identify live, early apoptotic and late apoptotic cells via DAPI/Annexin-V staining. b) More cells had detached from adherent C2C12 cell cultures when treated with elastase compared to untreated. Despite the large effect size, p-values could not be accurately calculated due to the relatively small sample size (n=3 independent experiments, 1 measurement for each experiment thus, N=3).